





## Closing-out Sale

**Smith Bros. BROADWAY STORE**

Closed for 2 Days

Reopens Wednesday, January 16th. We positively close this store February 1st.

Stationery Pictures Blank Books  
Leather Goods Picture Frames Typewriter Paper  
Plaster Casts Photo Frames Knives Scissors  
Silver Goods Celluloid Goods Etc., Etc.

at reductions ranging from 25 to 75 per cent

Quality Tells—you can find quality here—it is no disparagement to the goods that we decide to sell them at a reduction instead of paying money to move them.

Price Sells—our inducements to insure quick sales during the two weeks are purely PRICE—that will sell, because we make it low enough to open everybody's pocket book.

## RIVAL LINE.

A New Steamer Line  
From Valparaiso to  
This Port.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Colon, Colombia, says:

The Pacific Steam Navigation steamer Guatemala, Captain Harris, left for San Francisco Sunday and will touch at Central American and Mexican ports, inaugurating the company's new service from Valparaiso to California, jointly with the Panama Railway and the south American steamship companies in competition with the Kosmos line from Hamburg and the Pacific Mail from Panama.

The Pacific Mail will continue to run on the coast, offering to take freight and coffee, especially from Central America, giving equal facilities to European ports by way of San Francisco and the Southern Pacific Railroad. The greatest competition ever known on the coast is now fully established. It will be of great advantage to Central American trade.

Admiral from Cartagena says that General Matucana Yelo, who only recently was Governor of the Province of Bolivar, has been called to Bogota to take charge of the Ministry of War, in succession to the late General Pinzon.

## WAS GREAT CREDIT TO THE TRIBUNE

THE OAKLAND TRIBUNE issued a special "water front edition" December 23d, which was a great credit to that paper. The matter was interesting and the meekness of work was exceptionally well done—Stockton Mail.

## PARIS REPORT.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 15.—The Senate committee appointed to investigate the Governor's alleged misdeeds reported today. Among the assignments of subjects, the clerk said:

"The committee to the Committee on Reforms."

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## BOER RAIDERS ARE RETURNING.

De Wet Vows to Shoot  
Author of Peace  
Pamphlet.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Reporting to the War Office under date of Friday, January 11th, Lord Kitchener says: "De Wet's force crossed the railway near Willemstad on January 12th, making to the east."

"There are no reports of changes in the position in the colonies. Several small parties appear to be returning to the Orange River colony. Some Cape rebels who accompanied a commando into the colony have been captured."

## DE WET RETURNS

KROONSTAD, Orange River Colony, Monday, Jan. 15.—The success of the Boer peace commission in distributing among the Republics Paul Kruger's book "From De Wet to De Wet" has been reported. General De Wet, who it is reported, will be shot by the author at the first opportunity.

The refugee camp is now occupied by 200 persons. Another is being formed at Rhenoster.

Supplies of all kinds in the town are shortening daily.

The Boers are not active northward and also in the direction of Ladysmith. Various commands appear to be joining General De Wet to the southward.

## BRANDES TO GET A NEW TRIAL.

There is now but little question that the Supreme Court will grant W. A. Brandes a new trial. When his case was called on for argument, General Thayer, 1st, for the people, confessed that the lower court had made an error in the case.

District Attorney Allen stated this morning that it was expected that a new trial would be granted. Brandes, who had argued the case, was heard by the court, but the case was not yet decided.

## CLARKE LACKED BUT ONE VOTE.

There were thirty Republicans in the Senate and House. The vote for Senator Clarke for the long term and for Senator Maudslayi for the short term was 17 to 13.

The first ballot on Senator was taken at noon by both Senate and House. Two members, Republicans, were absent.

Clarke received thirty-four votes in the House, lacking one of a majority, and thirteen in the Senate, where he had a majority of three.

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## MEASURING WATER IN THE CLOUDS.

Professor Lawson Puts His Yardstick on the Elements.  
—His Theory Local.

This morning Professor Lawson, who was so badly hurt last Friday by Attorney A. A. Moore, took the stand again in the water case, testified that in his opinion a daily supply of 2,000,000 gallons of artesian water could be developed on the Pleasanton plain, which is owned by the Contra Costa Company. The professor had made no borings or other subterranean tests, but had formed his opinion from surface indications. He had spent the better part of two days in looking over the locality, but did not state whether he was aided in his investigations by a rich land.

He believed that there were two surface wells on the place, but made no examination of them. He had looked into one, but did not measure the depth nor did he make any test to ascertain the quantity of water it would yield.

## A CHICKEN BOARD SYSTEM.

The professor made an original suggestion as to acquiring property in the artesian water case. He suggested that the Contra Costa Company should buy a large area of territory and not a large body of land. That sinking wells and laying others at liberty to tap the flow a few rods away may have occurred to him, but it is not so expressed in his opinion regarding it.

Professor Lawson advanced another novel proposition based upon some rainfall records which Hayne said he would subsequently prove by other means. By this yet unproven record he found that up to a certain point a given quantity of water flowed into Alameda creek annually. A mile and a half below that point the flow was considerably less, from which he calculated that an average of fifty gallons per acre foot per day was taken up by the sands of the creek bed for the distance mentioned. The creek bed there averaged sixty feet in width, he said. In this way he calculated the annual absorption of 10,000,000 gallons, which with the eye of faith he followed to the vast underground reservoir of ten billion gallons.

## SIGHTS AFOOT.

Thus the professor figured out the amount of rain that would fall, how much would run into the creek channel and how much would be taken up for artesian purposes, and the latter he traced down to the well of the Pleasanton plain. All this he ascertained by looking at the clouds and hills while walking over the country. He would not attempt to give any definite boundaries for his artesian water, but would let it be known that he was not sure. He knew it was there all the time. In the cross-examination the professor's knowledge of the topography and geology of the country was shown to be inaccurate, but his knowledge of subterranean matters remained complete and positive. His familiarity with the underground world reminded him of Jules Verne's "A Journey to the Center of the Earth."

## THE WELLS WERE LOGGED.

It appears that Captain Roberts kept a log of his artesian wells. The log was a Nantucket whaler. The log of the wells with a "no-hay" note, came in for many references during the examination. Professor Lawson repeatedly recalled that he had read the log, and found that its entries confirmed his reading of the rocks and clouds.

However, the professor modestly disclaimed finding any of the lava and limestone that Captain Roberts "logged" as coming from the lava. According to his geological description of the subterranean depths, the lava could have yielded a boundless flow of New England lava as readily as it could have yielded lava of lime. Nevertheless the professor endorsed the log for water purposes only.

He said he had examined samples of all the borings for a full hour and found fifty-five different geological specimens among them. He had written down the names of these different geological specimens as his assistant, Mr. Hicks, called them off.

Mr. Moore sarcastically observed that it was a waste of time for a geologist to waste time in taking up things to minutes in examining and classifying a mere bagatelle of fifty-five different geological specimens.

## A GEOLOGIST ON THE MAP.

From the log of Captain Roberts' well the attention of Professor Lawson was directed to a map which he said he had obtained from the United States Geological Survey. This map and one made by J. Ross Brown constituted the basis of his testimony. He had never made any measurements to test the accuracy of the map, but admitted that he would be unable to describe the region without the aid of his map.

Moore demanded that the map be admitted in evidence as one of the city's exhibits, but Hayne vigorously objected.

If Mr. Moore wants it admitted in evidence let him offer it," he said.

"This will not do," he said, "I have testified from the all of this map," retorted Moore, "and I shall move to strike out all his testimony unless the map is admitted as an exhibit of the defense. Judge Hayne has used this map in examining the witness, who is unable to describe the region under discussion without it. Unless the map goes in there is no basis for all this testimony."

The map was admitted as an exhibit for the defense. It appears that the annotations on the map do not entirely agree with the professor's testimony.

## PROFESSOR MADE INQUIRIES.

Professor Lawson did not examine the wells on the Pleasanton plain but he said he had made inquiries of people who had wells in the neighborhood. He had inquired about the Spring Valley wells.

How did you arrive at this 2,000,000 gallons per day? asked Moore.

"I have made inquiries," he said.

"In the neighborhood of 2,000,000 gallons," he said.

Science knows no neighborhoods, Professor," replied Moore. "Can you not state exactly how much water was flowing from the Spring Valley wells?"

The professor finally admitted that his measurement amounted to a rough approximation.

Moore asked him what he had done in the Pleasanton basin in place

and he replied that he believed that it was a matter of time before the bedrock which acted as a dam or retarding wall.

"Do you think from your own observation that there is a subterranean reef or dam in the bed of Laguna creek?" asked Moore.

"That is my conclusion," he said.

"Do you know anything about it other than a matter of general opinion, or as I or any other man would know or believe?"

"My observation of the surrounding conditions leads me to believe that there is an underground barrier which retains the gravel in place."

"Are you aware that excavations along Laguna Creek have demonstrated that there is no such reef or barrier?"

"I am not aware of that."

"Have you ever heard that there were such excavations?"

"No."

Moore smiled grimly over his glasses, and put the geologist through a technical examination as to the constituents of sand and the different varieties of that interesting product. He was made to describe the sands at Niles and Roberts' Landing and compare them with the sands of the desert, the object being to prove that the same sands exist where rain never falls as they do in artesian territory. The professor admitted this, but claimed that there were other factors in the problem. It appeared, however, that there existed in some countries all the constituents of artesian basins save water. This defect he ascribed to lack of rainfall.

## DID THE PROFESSOR TRESPASS?

During the examination the delicate question arose as to whether Professor Lawson had surreptitiously made his measurements of the flow from the Spring Valley wells near Pleasanton. From whom did you obtain permission to make those measurements?" asked Moore.

"I object," shouted Hayne. "It does not matter from whom he obtained permission."

"The point is this," said Moore. "It goes to show whether the witness had sufficient opportunity to make measurements in any degree accurate."

"Which he had the time to properly make them. Otherwise the question of permission has no relevance."

"As the witness says he made his measurements, the character of the measurements can be ascertained by cross-examination. Who gave him permission to make them does not concern the Court."

So the Court either the professor did really trespass on the Spring Valley property.

## WHERE IS THE WATER?

"Professor, is it not a fact that the artesian water absorbed by the sands of Alameda creek is not in the fun or cone, as you call it, at Niles but really lies under that marshy area the bay shore?"

"No, sir."

"Is not a fact that a flowing well has never been struck on the upland?"

"I do not know of any."

"Why not?"

Professor Lawson explained that there are certain peculiarities in the geology of the upland which are not to flow at the surface, but he could not explain why none should flow on the upland while a large proportion of those on the marsh do flow at the surface.

"Do you know of a single well on the upland that yields a large quantity of water?"

"I have not made a particular examination of such wells."

## THE ACHIEVE LOT PROPOSITION.

Further in the cross-examination the professor explained that he had no doubt for getting a municipal water supply. He proposed to buy one hundred one-acre lots scattered over the entire artesian region from San Lorenzo to Newark, making the purchases in the vicinity of Mount Eden, the glass works, Alameda and other places where artesian water has been struck.

He marked the limits of the artesian territory had been pretty accurately demonstrated by actual experiment.

"Oh, it is, is it?" inquired Moore sarcastically.

The scientist dwelt on his novel scheme of water supply. He explained that he had a theory which would knock the bottom out of the Roberts' Landing scheme.

## WELLS ARE UNCERTAIN.

Professor Lawson said excessive pumping frequently had the effect of greatly lessening the yield of artesian wells, but was not very clear in his explanation as to why this was so.

"Is it not a fact that the water bearing gravel at San Lorenzo, Alameda and vicinity is never struck till they get below the tide level?"

"Yes."

"Is it ever reached at a shallower depth than a vent-five feet?"

"I believe so."

"The wells in that region greatly vary in depth, do they not?"

"Yes."

"Very greatly in immediate localities?"

"I believe so."

"What experience have you had in developing water from the artesian wells?"

"I have examined different localities with reference to artesian water."

"Did you make any actual experiments, bore any wells or do anything else to prove the correctness of your theories?"

"No."

Witness said he had given his opinion in regard to artesian water at Santa Rosa.

"Was there anything there but a spring?"

"There was more than one spring."

"But were not the proceedings there for the condemnation of the land on which a single well was being located?"

Witness admitted that such was practically the case.

"All you did was to testify that the spring was artesian water, was it not?"

"I do not recall that."

"Is the water from a spring artesian water?"

"Sometimes it is, and sometimes it is not."

"You would not call the spring at Santa Rosa artesian water?"

# 10% off

on our entire stock during January

## dress goods sale

a winter dress at less than one-half its value  
500 yards

Camel's-hair plaids  
Scotch chevrons  
Matisse and  
Novelty dress patterns  
sold for \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00

Now \$1.00 per yd

**TAFT & PENNOYER (Inc.)**  
1161-1173 Broadway 467-469 Fourteenth

## A LOCAL CONDITION.

"Is not the theory of artesian water that the product or intake of a fountain is such as you describe confined to this country?"

"No."

"There are artesian wells elsewhere, are they not?"

"Is there a single case east of the Rocky mountains where artesian water is the result of a fault cone?"

"I don't call to mind any."

"Has any such been discovered?"

"Not that I know of."

The professor admitted that boring for artesian water was very uncertain business, even in a demonstrated artesian basin; the water followed certain channels or lines of permeability, and wells off these channels would yield little or no water. In other words, water is where you found it underground, as well as on top.

## THE WHEEL DROVE THE ENGINE.

Mr. Martin was placed on the stand to prove that he took measurements of the pressure gauge when the city well was being pumped. These measurements he gave to young Roberts and were incorporated in the log of the volcanic well. Martin caused a general titter by saying the pressure "was caused by the wheel that drove the engine." The display of mirth aroused the ire of Hayne, who bidden took Moore to task for laughing at his witness.

A recess was taken till 1 o'clock.

## AN INTELLIGENT WITNESS.

In the afternoon H. W. Martin, who described air as being compressed by the wheel that drove the engine," was recalled to give some well-readings while pumping at Roberts' Landing. Moore objected on the ground that the witness was not competent to take such readings, but his objection was overruled.

Witness said he took the air readings as well as the well readings.

"Did you take the steam readings also?"

"Yes."

"How did you take them?"

"I took the revolutions of the engine."

"I thought it was a stationary engine."

"But the wheel revolved."

"What wheel?"

"The wheel that drove the engine."

"Was it the fly-wheel?"

"It was the wheel that drove the engine; there were two wheels on the engine."

Witness admitted that he did not understand the principle of either the well gauge, the air gauge or the steam gauge, but merely took off the figures marked by the indicator.

"Who gave you your directions?"

"How, I think."

"The engine that supplied the power was on a steamboat at the landing, was it not?"

"Yes."

"How low was the steam pipe?"

"I don't know."

"Were you there when the well was being pumped and mudballs came out?"

"Were you present when the well was being given any of those jolts?"

"I don't know nothing about any jolting."

"Who paid you for your services?"

"The city, I guess; I haven't been paid yet."

"Who employed you?"

"Mr. Den, I guess; he told me to go down there."

## RATHER QUIET PUMPING.

Witness identified two photographs as pictures of the well under pumping operations. The appearance of one of them indicated that the water was heavily charged with air, but witness said there was no air in it. The "log" kept by young Roberts showed that air did not come up in the water.

Witness started to call off his readings of the air gauge.

"What does that fifty mean?" asked Moore with the air of one seeking knowledge.

"The pressure of the air."

"The pressure per square mile per square foot or the pressure per square inch?"

"Per square inch, I suppose."

"Pressure on what?"

Witness hesitated a moment, and Moore asked: "On the steel bed or what?"

Mr. Martin said it was and Moore let him continue his readings.

In doing so he got his well readings mixed with his air readings and had to go over it again.

"Don't mind it," said Moore, benevolently. "You and I don't know much about these things."

## STEAM PRESSURE ANALYZED.

"Holler pressure eighty-five," read off the witness.

"What does that mean?"

"The steam pressure," replied Martin in a tone of disgust at Moore's apparent lack of knowledge.

"What does the steam press on?"

"On the boiler."

There the witness stopped. In describing the process of taking the readings of the wheel that drove the engine," he said it clicked every time it went round. After hearing him speak of its other peculiarities, he would not have been surprised to hear him say that it laid eggs or ran with the fire boys.

It appeared that witness had to make five recordings at each time, in doing which he had to traverse the distance between the well and the engine, the distance being about 425 feet. Nevertheless the witness stoutly claimed that he looked at his watch each time and made the recording of each reading on the spot. The time must have necessarily consumed several minutes.

## AN ARIZONA EXPERT.

Lewis A. Hicks, who described himself as a civil engineer, was sworn and gave a somewhat detailed sketch of his career, which included surveying work on the Santa Fe railroad and canal and pumping works in Southern California and Arizona.</



Telephone White 38, Oakland.  
First quality French bread delivered  
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ameda. Loaves made to order for church







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## Third Week of Great Opportunities

—to save money at our January all-over-the-house sale. Reductions prevail in the department you may wish to visit, even if no reference appears in the following few items selected for mention to-day.

**Handkerchiefs** After the busy holiday season these are many broken lines and some solid and some with designs. All have been liberally reduced.

Japonette, with colored borders; or plain white, hemstitched 1/2 and 1 inch hem, or with colored cord edge, or plain white with cord edge. 5c ea

Gent's white Handkerchiefs, with colored border. 10c

Inner quality. 12 1/2c

Ladies' pure linen, hand embroidered Handkerchiefs, with initial. 10c

Broken line ladies' initial Handkerchiefs, lawn and japonette. 5c

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, embroidered; or with lace edge; or with interesting effect. 8 1/2c

Embroidered Handkerchiefs, hemstitched; or embroidered with scalloped edge; or fancy border with lace edge. 10c

Ladies' unadorned, pure linen Handkerchiefs, hand-drawn work. 15c

Broken line initial Handkerchiefs; pure linen, fine quality. 19c

### ALL ABOVE ARE SPECIALS

**Elderdawn** Having decided that these garments must be closed out, at the following Special prices: 69c, 90c, 1.10, 1.25, 1.75, and up to 3.75. A lot of two—

Sacque with satin-bound collar; two frog fastenings; finished seams; shed-stitched edge in blue, pink, gray and red. Great value at. 1.10

Ripple Elderdawn Sacque, fancy appliqued satin bound collar; two frog fastenings; in blue, pink and lavender. Special at. 2.00

**Flannellette** Broken line Dressing Sacques made of good quality flannellette, blue, pink, red, gray and lavender polka dots, shell edge. Special at. 50c



**Elder-down** or bath robes. Only 2 styles. Reduced to close out. 3.50 and 4.25.

Attract v. elder-down robe, fancy stripes, set in-bound collar and cuffs; with giraffe. 4.25

**Some Hints** A Special is a fancy corset, of figured satin in black and drab, also in plain black; Paris shapes. Special price. 42c

Desirable line of giraffe corsets, latest shapes, in pink, blue, black and white—good values. 1.00

Something very desirable is a fancy Paris shaped corset, in pink, blue and lavender, delicately figured, lace trimmed. 1.75

Thompson's Glove-Fitting straight fronts—Thompson's corsets are always "always satisfactory." Prices. 1.00 and 2.00

Also other lines of good corsets, including Warner's, Rust-proof, Armorside, R. & G., P. D. J. W. B., and Ball's.

**Reductions in Embroideries** We always feel justified in speaking well of our embroidery department. At former prices they were all good values—Now they will certainly take wings. Everything has been reduced.

Excellent line of Edgings, 1/2 inch, to 3 inch width, on good quality of cambric. 3 1/2c yd

Other Edgings at 4c, 5c, 6 1/2c, 7 1/2c, 8 1/2c and nearly every price up to 40c per yd. in cambric.

Good choice of Embroidery Edgings on fine muslin, from 7 1/2c up to 85c yard.

Complete line of Insertings and Beadings, in muslin and cambric. All special at. 5c to 30c per yd

Doubtless anything desired in Embroideries can be found here at a money saving price.

**Harvard** for gentlemen. To close out, all reefer mostly in fancy plaids and polka dots are marked. 45c

## SPECIAL SALE OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Since the opening of our January Sale this department has been busy and is daily getting busier. No need to repeat details already published—will just say that in every line of Ladies' Muslin Underwear there are hundreds of opportunities to save money by buying NOW.

## LADYSHIP EARL'S IN COURT. REBUKE.

Pathetic Story Told in Roberts Says Britain the Case of Mrs. Buller. "Has No Cause to Rejoice."

The further hearing of the guardianship proceedings of Lady Yard-Buller, which took up this morning by Judge Ellsworth.

Lady Yard-Buller went on the stand during the day's proceedings and while testifying passed some very warm words at attorneys generally.

It was when Miss Peterson was under cross-examination that the questions of a suggestive nature were asked.

She testified that on one occasion Lady Yard-Buller had given her an order for \$700 which she put in the stove.

"Did you ever indulge in intoxicating liquors with her Ladyship?"

"No, I never drank with her very often. Her Ladyship could drink a great deal more than I could and got very boozey."

Was the house at Eleventh and Harrison streets an orderly place?

"Yes, it was. There was not any fighting there very often. Occasionally we had to throw out some of Lady Yard-Buller's gentlemen callers."

These men did not call on me and none of them was ever thrown out or climbed out of the window of my room.

"When her Ladyship left the house on November 16th, I remained alone. She told me she was going to Alameda."

I did not say that Baron Barotreau took my purse. I believed he had and had a big row with him, but I found it later.

W. B. Greenbaum told of some of her Ladyship's vagaries, especially her belief that Lord Tweatman of England had settled 11,000 pounds on her and that she was employed by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in the secret service of England. He told of an occasion when Lady Buller felt particularly wealthy and offered him \$100,000 if he would kill Wakenman, her former trustee.

Arthur K. Blair admitted that he had thrown his mother's gentleman callers out of the Eleventh street house. He did it, he testified, because he did not consider them fit persons for her to associate with.

Attorney Chapman called Lady Yard-Buller to the witness stand to testify as to her place of residence and as to her competency to manage her own affairs. She had a paper on which was jotted down dates and incidents and consulted it frequently until Attorney Fitzgerald called the Court's attention to it.

She testified that she left the Eleventh street house because it was uncomfortable and had gone to San Francisco to live with the intention of never returning to Oakland.

Asked if she felt competent to manage her affairs without a guardian she said:

"Why, certainly. I have three of them already—Lord Tweatman, Lord Churston and Mr. Chapman. I don't care if I have a fourth. They all seem anxious to get something out of my estate. I must have another I suppose. Barotreau will do as well as anybody."

Lord Tweatman testified \$11,000 on me, but I have instructed him to lock it up in the Bank of England, where the lawyers can't get hold of it. I am an English subject, you must remember, and not an American citizen. I am sorry to say, I am not in Her Majesty's service now—I am out of duty."

Speaking of her former trustee, Wakenman, she said:

"Walk man lived off the rent of my San Francisco property for twenty-eight months and never got a cent of it. He is another of the lawyers."

A letter was introduced from a London Bank declining to honor a draft purporting to have been drawn by her Ladyship. It was addressed to 11 at 161 Chestnut street, Alameda, the home of A. A. Barotreau.

**Congressman Neville Dying.** Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Congressman Neville of Nebraska has had two more hemorrhages. He is in a very precarious state.

**COSTS BUT LITTLE.** A Discovery for the Cure of Piles Which May Be Tried at Small Expense.

A pile cure which is painless and harmless but which affords immediate relief and in most cases a complete cure in a very short time, is sold by druggists under the name of Pyramid Pile Cure.

The suppository form, to be applied at night, and its regular use has cured thousands of obstinate, long standing cases, and it seems to be equally effective in all the various forms of piles, whether itching, bleeding or protruding.

The Pyramid Pile Cure also cures the inflammation and intolerable itching, reduces the little tumors, and its astringent properties cause the enlarged blood vessels to contract to a normal, healthy condition.

A Baltimore gentleman relates his experience in these words:

"It affords me unusual pleasure to add my endorsement to those of others relative to the really remarkable cures made by the Pyramid Pile Cure."

"I was a sufferer for years until told by a fellow salesman of the Pyramid Pile Cure."

"It has entirely cured me and I cheerfully send this for publication if you wish to use it in that direction. I wish you would send me one of your little books on cause and cure of piles. I desire to show it to some friends."

Any sufferer from piles may use the Pyramid Pile Cure with certainty that will give instant relief and its regular use a permanent cure and the further assurance that it contains no cocaine, morphine or other metallic or mineral poison.

All druggists sell the Pyramid Pile Cure at 25 cents per package.

A little book on cause and cure of piles will be mailed free by address to the Pyramid Drug Co. of Marshall, Mich.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Lord Roberts today further emphasized the unsatisfactory condition of South Africa in a letter to the Mayor of Portsmouth postulating the prevention of a sword of honor from that city. He says:

"It is most distasteful to me to be honored and feted and called upon to rejoice while so many are in bitter grief, and before we can properly return thanks that the cloud is being rolled away which has for more than a year darkened the homes and crushed the hearts of so many in our country."

## AN ACTOR'S WIFE ASSAULTS

(Continued from page 1.)

that will not make her get well. I don't do anything like that when I am sick. This is the first that I have had with my wife.

**MUST GO HOME.**

"We have lived happily, but now she'll have to go home and stay there. I've got a nice home there, with grounds about it, fifteen miles from Bucksport, Me., and we've got money there. My wife was in the box with a friend."

"I felt this was coming yesterday morning, when the story was told. I was going to a certain place. Never again, as long as I am in this business, will I allow the wife or any person connected with the show on the stage behind the curtain line." That refers to my wife as well as the wife of any other person around.

"No, I have not been separated from my wife, but we are not living together. That is, I am at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco and my wife as at the Waldeck Sanitarium for treatment because of illness. I expected her over here tonight, but I expected nothing like this. It came at a time when it broke me all up, just at the fourth act. Why, I like to play that act. I fairly love it, and it is as pleasant to me as if I was playing it the first time, and yet I have played it 2,100 times."

**MISS HEALY IS DAUGHTER OF A MILLIONAIRE.**

Alfreda Healy, the woman in the case, is not only very rich but is very beautiful. She is said to be madly in love with Golden and has pursued him from Seattle to San Francisco and thence to Oakland.

It is stated that her father, Captain Healy of Montana, who is a millionaire, has promised to give her \$100,000 if she will remain single until she is 24 years old.

"I do not care what you say," said Miss Healy to Mrs. Golden. "You cannot say anything that my father will believe. He will take my word against yours. Besides, I have money and position. What have you?"

During the fight last evening Miss Healy went to Golden's dressing-room on the stage. She was followed by Mrs. Golden. The two women stood face to face before Golden and how they did call each other names.

Miss Healy is said to be madly in love with Golden and proposes to see him act as often as she pleases.

**ACTOR'S WIFE TELLS STORY OF TROUBLE.**

Mrs. Golden, or as she is known on the stage, Katherine Kittelman was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter at the Waldeck Sanitarium, Jones street near Sutter, San Francisco, this morning and was told the substance of the interview with her husband, Richard Golden, regarding the episode at the Macdonough Theater last night. She made no denial of any of the more important features of his story save that she had in no way done anything that would injure him financially or artistically. On the contrary, she had always helped him to save his money and, in fact, had paid for the play in

which Golden, she declares is now making money. She admits that she played the young woman. The name of the young man whom she attacked, she says is Alfreda Healy, who is about twenty years of age, the daughter of a wealthy mining man known as Captain Healy, whose home is in Montana but in what part of the State she does not know. Miss Healy is now visiting a sister here, but her address Mrs. Golden did not know.

Mrs. Golden is a beautiful woman, Mrs. Golden then answered scathingly from the company. In reply to statements of Mr. Golden, among them to the effect that he had discharged that statement Mrs. Golden said:

"He has not discharged me. He cannot discharge me. I have a contract with Rudolph, the manager of the company, if I choose to go with them."

"But I will not go with the company. I am to remain in the company on Sunday at Sacramento. Mr. Rudolph telephoned me that the lady now playing the leading part was anxious to know whether she was to be engaged, because she did not want to be interfered with in other chances. But I will not join the company. I will not leave my sister. I go to New York. The play belongs to me, because it was heavily in debt when I married Mr. Golden, and in various ways I have paid the debt. I have done things for Mr. Golden that I cannot tell you about. We have always lived happily in our married life. We were married in Chicago, New York about seven years ago. Mr. Golden was a divorced man for a long time before I married him. I met him in Maine. I played leading lady for him previously to our marriage. My stage name, Katherine Kittelman, is still on the title."

It is not true that I have interfered with Mr. Golden's business. I have always looked out for his interests. I have aided him in saving money. What happened last night could not be prevented. It was justifiable."

"No, I will never again have anything to do with Mr. Golden's play. I am able to do so. The incident of the night would have made a most satisfactory apology for the injury he has done, especially in my weak condition. I am naturally high-strung and nervous, and excitement—well, I don't know how I stand it. Time and again when he has been in the line, the incident of the night would have made a most satisfactory apology for the injury he has done, especially in my weak condition. I am naturally high-strung and nervous, and excitement—well, I don't know how I stand it. Time and again when he has been in the line, the incident of the night would have made a most satisfactory apology for the injury he has done, especially in my weak condition. I am naturally high-strung and nervous, and excitement—well, I don't know how I stand it. 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**THE**







# GIVE VIEWS ON OAKLAND HARBOR

Prominent Citizens are Letters Sent to Hear  
Heard on the are Forwarded to  
Subject. Washington.

The official document published for Congress in the matter of the examination and survey of the Oakland harbor has been forwarded to Colonel Heuer of the Engineers' Corps, U. S. A., in San Francisco. It contains several letters of Colonel Heuer and reports on the subject to the War Department, which have already appeared in THE TRIBUNE, and among other things communications sought by Colonel Heuer from representative citizens of Oakland as to how the harbor should be improved. These communications are herewith published for the first time.

LETTER OF MR. JOHN L. HOWARD.

"The Pacific Coast Company, San Francisco, Cal., June 23, 1900.—Dear Sir: In answer to your letter of June 29 I give you an opinion based upon experience and observation with the water front of the city of Oakland during the past 20 years, and it is from a commercial and not from an engineering point of view.

"The present condition is that the Government has completed a channel 20 feet in depth at the mouth of the bay, from a point in San Francisco Bay and extending eastwardly between the training walls and along the Oakland water front to Webster street bridge.

"Beyond this bridge to Alice street the channel is not so deep, and to the eastward beyond Alice street the mid-channel is so shallow as to be practically useless for commercial purposes. Between Alice and Fallon streets the owner of the shore property has made it available by digging a ditch 200 feet in width to admit deep-water ships at his wharf. Fallon street is the eastern limit of commerce.

"I do not know whether additional dredging westward from the western end of the tidal canal is an engineering necessity for the completion of the purpose for which the canal is being built, but if it is not, then the question would seem to resolve itself into the best application of governmental appropriations to meet the commercial needs of Oakland.

"From the eastern end of the training walls to Fallon street the Oakland water front is approximately two miles in length, and nearly all of this is absolutely useless for deep-water shipping, because between the upper edge of the present channel and the pierhead line the distance is about 250 feet. At the pierhead line the bottom is here at low tide. It therefore follows that until this bank be cut away along the length of Oakland water front the city cannot avail itself of the present channel, to say nothing of a deeper one.

"If the city relies to her commercial opportunities, then attention must be given to the increasing volume of ocean-going vessels the channel from the bay to the foot of Fallon street, and including the area between the present channel and the Oakland pierhead line, should be deepened to 25 to 30 feet at low tide.

"After the accomplishment of this immediate matter, then attention might be devoted to the further extension of the channel, which I think self-evident that if the Oakland water front were now deepened from the pierhead line outward to a uniform depth of 20 feet at low tide, a landlocked harbor would be created without an equal on the Pacific coast, and in so far as the prospective volume of commerce is concerned, this two miles of frontage so made available will completely settle the question for at least a generation. Yours truly, JOHN L. HOWARD.

"LIEUT.-COL. W. H. HEUER.

LETTER OF MESSRS. BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

"San Francisco, Cal., June 23, 1900.—Dear Sir: We are in receipt of your favor of the 20th instant, and beg to state that Mr. John L. Howard informs us he has received a similar communication from you and has shown us his reply which deals so fully with the case that we entirely concur in his conclusions, which we trust will receive your favorable recommendation.

"The improvements we have made on Oakland Creek are with the view of discharging and loading vessels with a draft of up to 25 feet, but as it is essential they should always be able to call at our wharves, the importance of deepening the channel to not less than 25 feet at low water. At present large vessels must be lightened before they can safely enter the channel, which involves a heavy expense and is a drawback to the expansion of commerce in Oakland harbor. Yours truly,

"BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

LIEUT.-COL. W. H. HEUER, U. S. A.

LETTER OF OAKLAND BOARD OF TRADE.

"Dear Sir: We are in receipt of your favor of the 20th instant, and beg to state that Mr. John L. Howard informs us he has received a similar communication from you and has shown us his reply which deals so fully with the case that we entirely concur in his conclusions, which we trust will receive your favorable recommendation.

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"Dear Sir: We are in receipt of your favor of the 20th instant, and beg to state that Mr. John L. Howard informs us he has received a similar communication from you and has shown us his reply which deals so fully with the case that we entirely concur in his conclusions, which we trust will receive your favorable recommendation.

"The improvements we have made on Oakland Creek are with the view of discharging and loading vessels with a draft of up to 25 feet, but as it is essential they should always be able to call at our wharves, the importance of deepening the channel to not less than 25 feet at low water. At present large vessels must be lightened before they can safely enter the channel, which involves a heavy expense and is a drawback to the expansion of commerce in Oakland harbor. Yours truly,

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# TELEPHONING UNDER THE SEA NOW FEASIBLE.

A Columbia Professor Solves Difficult Problem.

Conversation Between New York and San Francisco Made Possible.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Herald says:

According to the statements of Professor Michael Pupin, adjunct professor of mechanics in Columbia University, the American Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company has paid him, instead of the \$200,000 as originally stated, nearly \$300,000 for his recent invention of a system by which ocean telephony is made possible. This is in addition to the annual royalty of \$15,000 a year during the life of the patents.

The Bell Company has tested the invention for six months, he said, "and express themselves as perfectly satisfied with it. The question of ocean telephony is solved from a scientific standpoint and there now remains only the commercial question.

There is no doubt that as soon as the financial part of the matter is settled, it will be perfectly possible to telephone to San Francisco and London and to send cables and messages at far less cost than at present.

"Briefly," the professor added, "the question has been to overcome resistance. In the present ocean cables the current has so much of San Francisco with that it is comparatively slow in traveling and becomes very weak before it reaches its destination, 3,000 miles away.

Pupin, after long experiments, finally discovered that the insertion of light induction coils to very mile of wire would overcome this resistance, and messages could be sent over the cable with the same facility as over a land line.

By this means every time the current begins to slacken its strength it will meet one of the coils which will give it renewed impetus till it reaches the end of the cable. Pupin practically a relay method of supplying strength. The new system will require new cables, which will involve an enormous outlay.

"The work alone which is required to make the work at present. The cables will require no greater strength in electricity and no different transmitters from those used now.

His invention, when applied to land wires, he explained, will enable messages to be sent much further without relaying than at present and will make conversation between San Francisco and New York possible.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE OAKLAND BOARD OF TRADE, OF WHICH I AM A MEMBER.

"I now respectfully make the following suggestions, and consider them of importance in the order named.

"First—The widening of the main channel from the bay to the mouth of the tidal canal to permit the passage of large vessels. This is necessary at present, as the channel is at a depth sufficient to accommodate the flow of water from the canal, and thus prevent the sluicing of the mud in the Brooklyn basin down into the main channel, to the detriment of the work already done.

"Second—The deepening of the main channel to fifteen feet at low tide of the channel dredged by Colonel Mendell in front of East Oakland, and also in case of completion of said canal, said channel should be continued to within a tidal limit at a depth sufficient to accommodate the flow of water from the canal, and thus prevent the sluicing of the mud in the Brooklyn basin down into the main channel, to the detriment of the work already done.

"Third—The completion of the deepening to thirty feet at low tide of the main channel from San Francisco Bay to Brooklyn basin, and the widening of the same to within a tidal limit, made necessary by the constantly increasing depth and length of vessels.

"Fourth—The dredging of the Brooklyn basin, and the widening of the same to within a tidal limit, made necessary by the constantly increasing depth and length of vessels.

"Fifth—The dredging of the Brooklyn basin, and the widening of the same to within a tidal limit, made necessary by the constantly increasing depth and length of vessels.

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"Twenty-eighth—The dredging of the Brooklyn basin, and the widening of the same to within a tidal limit, made necessary by the constantly increasing depth and length of vessels.

"Twenty-ninth—The dredging of the Brooklyn basin, and the widening of the same to within a tidal limit, made necessary by the constantly increasing depth and length of vessels.

# BIG FIGHT RESTS WITH THE MAYOR.

Cincinnati's Executive Says He Will Issue a Permit.

Promoters of the Affair Anxious to Back Out of the Deal.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Herald says:

Whether or not the championship battle between James J. Jeffries and Gus Ruhlin takes place in Cincinnati on February 15 depends entirely upon the action of the directors of the Cincinnati Athletic Association of that city. Mayor Fleischmann of Cincinnati said last night that he would certainly issue a permit for the contest two days prior to the date of the event.

A chief executive of the Queen City he believes the law gives him the power to sanction or disapprove of a boxing bout. The director of the Cincinnati Athletic Association assured him honor that the bout between Jeffries and Ruhlin would be strictly in accordance with the laws of Ohio.

Fleischmann said he believed that the Cincinnati promoters had not made any misrepresentations to him. In explaining the situation in connection with the proposed bout Mayor Fleischmann said:

"For the last ten years we have had sparring contests in Cincinnati. These events have been held for athletic and financial reasons, and for the latter reason they have been very popular. They were given under permits issued by the Mayor. The law is that permits may be given to organized athletic clubs to hold bouts on their premises.

In this case a number of prominent merchants, bankers and other leading business men petitioned me for the permit for the purpose of liquidating the debt which had been incurred in giving a Spengler public in 1897. This permit I promised them about six weeks ago. There were a number of protests made against permitting the bout, which I am sure will be given, but I believe to be in accordance with the law. A number of attorneys in Cincinnati, however, have taken the opposite stand, claiming that the Cincinnati Athletic Association is not a duly organized athletic club, as defined by the law and that the athletic club was incorporated for the sole purpose of giving this contest.

"That is however, a technicality, and I am sure that I am able to give a permit. There are many precedents to support my position in the matter. A few days ago I was called upon by the directors of the Spengler Athletic Association to issue a permit for a bout between two of their members. I issued the permit at once so that the matter could be tested in the courts. I asked them whether it was their idea to contest themselves, to which I received a reply that they were not. They were not at liberty to make public, but that undoubtedly a test would be made within twenty-four hours after the permit had been issued. Their attorneys called upon a friend of mine and requested that he use his influence to prevent the bout. I issued the permit at once and not at all. He explained that the directors were anxious to get out of the difficulty and that this would be satisfactory.

"At the meeting the following day I informed the directors that I had originally agreed to issue the permit for the purpose of giving a contest to help raise the debt. As it now appears to me, they wanted the permit issued and not to issue it. I explained that I was not at liberty to make public, but that undoubtedly a test would be made within twenty-four hours after the permit had been issued. Their attorneys called upon a friend of mine and requested that he use his influence to prevent the bout. I issued the permit at once and not at all. He explained that the directors were anxious to get out of the difficulty and that this would be satisfactory.

"My position in the entire matter is this: I will issue a permit for the contest on any day before the bout is to take place. There is no reason why I should issue it before then. If my permit is good today it will be good then. When I left home I read in the papers that the Cincinnati Athletic Association had issued a permit to the bout. I was indignant to find that they had issued their arrangements. What may have transpired since my departure I do not know. You will understand that I do not give a permit for a sparring exhibition."

NEW RULES FOR THE GRAIN TRADE.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—At a meeting of the car-load grain trade of the New York Produce Exchange, several amendments to existing rules were adopted. The rules give the number of bushels car-loads "shall be deemed" to contain, because the committee having the matter in charge had been unable to secure a contract of action with out-of-town exchanges as to the actual capacity of cars.

The new amendments provide that the term "immediate shipment" shall mean that the shipment shall be made within three business days from the date when shipping directions have been received by the seller. "Quick shipment" shall mean that the shipment shall be made within five business days from the date when shipping instructions have been received by the seller. "Prompt shipment" shall mean that the shipment shall be made within ten business days from the date when shipping instructions have been received by the seller. Where no specification of shipment is named in the contract, "prompt shipment" shall apply.

In all sales of grain and feeds in carloads for future delivery, a carload of oats shall be deemed to contain 1,500 bushels; of corn, 1,200 bushels; of rye, 800 bushels; of barley, 1,000 bushels; mill feed in sacks, 40,000 pounds; mill feed in bulk, 20,000 pounds.

The president is to appoint a supplementary commission of five members of the new produce exchange in the grain trade, to be known as the car-load committee. This committee is to consider and decide all disputes over carloads of grain and mill feeds for track and interior deliveries or distribution.

Illness: Have Money.

Petitions have been filed for the appointment of guardians for John Higgins, Cleone Higgins, Mary Higgins, Walter Higgins, Ethel Higgins, Pearl Higgins, Myrtle Higgins, William Higgins and Edna Higgins, all minors, who have been declared insane by the will of John Higgins, deceased, who was their grandfather.

# NEGOTIATIONS OVER CHINA NOT YET COMPLETED

Commercial Treaties and Indemnities to Be Settled.

Russia Will Waive Money Payment to Obtain Manchuria.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A special to the Journal of Commerce from Washington says:

The instructions to Minister Ceng at Peking, in regard to the attitude of the United States in the settlement of the commercial treaties to be accorded to foreigners in China in the future, have not yet been perfected in detail. Mr. Ceng has been advised from time to time of the desire of this country to secure the broadest possible privileges and to have them equal between all nations, chiefly to the latter point and to restraining the hands of some of the powers for excessive indemnities rather than to definitions of what the new privileges shall be. Mr. Ceng himself showed a sense of the importance and complication of the problem by his request that negotiations regarding commerce and indemnities be transferred from Peking to some other capital. Some regret is felt at the Department of State that this proposal was not more cordially welcomed by the powers, but in the nature of the case it was not a proposition upon which the United States could well insist if it was not generally acceptable.

Nothing is known at the State Department regarding the reasons why the proposal was rejected by several of the powers beyond the reasons assigned, in one case, that more exact knowledge of the situation would prevail at Peking. That this argument was not a force in the rejection is not clear, but it is felt that it would be desirable on some grounds to get the negotiations out of the exclusive control of the Ministers who suffered so much during the reign of the legations. As matters stand, the United States will probably strengthen Minister Ceng by one or more experts in commercial and political matters before the negotiations are completed.

The signing of the protocol by the Chinese (news) is regarded at the State Department as only the beginning of serious negotiations. Several matters fully covered by the protocol can be adjusted in a short time by the Chinese and the military officers in China. Among these matters are the establishment of military posts on the route to Peking and the distribution of the legation guards hereafter to be kept at the Chinese capital. Even these subjects, simple as they may appear, are being handled with care. The powers themselves and between the civilized powers on one hand and the Chinese government on the other. This will come the settlement of the indemnities and the framing of new commercial treaties which will be equally as important as the settlement of the present ones. The two subjects—the indemnities and the treaties—will be more or less involved in each other.

The Russian government has executed a clever diplomatic movement. If the report is true that Russia will offer to accept territorial compensation for the loss of Manchuria in the form of a lease of the territory of the Chinese in the future, it will be a move of great importance. The proposition that China shall surrender territory is of a different character, but will enable Russia to pose in the attitude of generous forbearance and friendship to this country attributed to her in the past. The Chinese Minister, Mr. De Witte, by her apparent compliance with our suggestion, that she waived the demand for excessive payments in money, much of the skill and diplomacy which has been required thus far in the part of the United States and the other great powers will be seen to be in the line of the policy of the territorial integrity of China and her protection from demands which it is believed at the State Department are unreasonable.

Much care will be given to the instructions to Minister Ceng in regard to the settlement of the indemnities. Many questions are likely to arise which will depend so much upon conditions on the ground that it may not be possible to set forth in detail just what the Minister shall insist upon. These instructions will set forth at length, however, some things which are considered desirable for the future development of China by the aid of the citizens and subjects of the civilized countries. Whether there is to be direct intervention by the civilized governments or not, by way of international control of Chinese finance, it is felt that their subjects should be free to trade and to travel, settling up establishments without molestation and enjoying trade between different provinces without being subjected to vexatious and repeated local taxes.

"All a Mistake" at the Dewey last night proved to be the largest joke on the part of Manager Stevens, judging from the applause with which the performance was punctuated. The play is a pure farce and uproariously funny. It was given with a snap and smoothness that made the performance a most enjoyable one and showed careful rehearsal and skillful stage management. The plot of the play is clever and the complications that ensue are very amusing. "All a Mistake" is sure to do a large week's business at the Dewey, as it is one of the best farces ever put on at this theater.

Boile-Duury.

Licensed to Marry.

Joseph Reagan, San Francisco..... 23

Annie Williams, San Francisco..... 23

Joseph Philip Roselle, San Rafael..... 23

Daniella Morris, San Francisco..... 23

Michael Joseph Leary, Oakland..... 23

Hannah Maria O'Leary, Oakland..... 23

Henry Alexander Hamilton, S. F..... 23

Phoebe Elizabeth Ayer, S. F..... 19

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The Kid You Saw Every Day.

# COUNCIL PREPARES TO SUBMIT BONDS.

People Will Be Given Three Options are a Chance to Vote on Improvements, Given on Public Parks.

The City Council held a brief session as a Committee of the whole last night and talked of bonds, parks, boulevards and Lake Merritt.

Councilman Taylor was chosen as chairman and there was present beside him, Councilmen Bartlett, Girard, Mott, Meese, Stetson and Johnson.

CITY HALL TALK.

The first matter before the Committee was Mr. Bartlett's resolution relating to the city's bonds, parks, boulevards and Lake Merritt. Mr. Bartlett explained that the intent of the resolution was to put this Council on record as favoring the everlasting retention of the property for park purposes, there having been some nervousness in certain sections that the property might be disposed of.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Bartlett's other resolution to have an architect prepare plans for the construction of a bridge across Lake Merritt at Fourteenth street and to include the bridge improvement in the big bond proposition to be submitted to the voters was not so fortunate.

Mr. Bartlett explained that while the construction of such a bridge would be an everlasting benefit in general, it would relieve the heavy traffic now on Twelfth street. He suggested that T. M. Morris be designated as the architect to draw the plan and that his compensation be fixed at \$25. His motion that, with these amendments, his resolution be recommended failed.